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26 TEXTILE ORGANIZERS FROM NEW ENGLAND POINTS, MASSED INTO CONFERENCE, PREPARE FOR ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

Meeting With Vice-President Riviere in Providence Plans Campaign to Improve Conditions for Silk, Rayon and Cotton Workers—Report Woolen and Worsted Workers' Campaign for Wage Increase and Shorter Working Week Making Good Progress.

(Special to The Labor News)
Providence, R. I., June 2.—New England textile organizers of the United Textile Workers of America, called into special conference yesterday by Vice-President H. A. Riviere, in charge of the District, were instructed to coordinate their programs on the unorganized centers as a means of preparing the cotton, silk and rayon, and carpet workers for a campaign for higher wages and shorter hours. Vice-President Riviere said after the conference that the proposed campaign will be similar to that of the Woolen and Worsted Department of the United Textile Workers of America, which recently made known its intention to seek a 30-hour work week and a 20 per cent increase in wages. "It is the desire to make the New England workers ready as when the other textile centers of the nation are ready to move we will be in a position to present our greatest economic strength," he said.

The conference, which opened at 11 a. m. and continued until early in the evening, was attended by 26 textile workers from Maine, New Hampshire,

VICE-PRESIDENT RIVIERE OF U. T. W. OF A. EXPECTED AT MONTHLY MEETING OF OF TEXTILE COUNCIL ON SATURDAY

Delegates attending the next meeting of the Maine Textile Council, to be held in Bridgton next Saturday afternoon, anticipate the coming of Vice President H. A. Riviere of the U. T. W. of A. with much pleasure. Word received by officials of the Council several days ago was that if possible Mr. Riviere would arrange to attend the meeting. He is expected to arrive in the morning and to be present and hoped to be able to arrange matters at the Providence office so as to be able to attend.

Can Big Business Defeat Roosevelt?

According to the Kennebec Journal the election of a President of the United States is entirely in the power of Big Business. At least, this is the view of an editorial which recently appeared in that newspaper.

While this may be true, it is the first time in our recollection that any newspaper has given Big Business praise for having such a tremendous influence.

The editorial, in part, reads as follows: "Business, as a matter of fact, has the President completely in its power, whether he is willing to admit it or not, and chances are business will prefer to keep him rather than try to work with him any longer. If it turns out that business is as powerful as it is, it will be a great relief to the people."

Business can control the President, he says at the mercy of business. Business can control the President, he says at the mercy of business. Business can control the President, he says at the mercy of business.

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Here's Something For Old Dealers to Talk About

While opponents of the New Deal are raving over the business conditions with propaganda tending to make believe that the nation isn't any better off than it was at the beginning of the depression, the following was issued today by the National Emergency Council concerning Massachusetts, in an analytical report as compiled by "Business Week," a McGraw-Hill publication, which shows substantial gains in various industrial and merchandising firms as posted by Frank H. Ely, State director of the Council, in a report to its members, which follows:

Farmer crop sales advanced 12 per cent for the first quarter of 1936, as compared with the previous year.

Household refrigerators and accessories increased by 31 per cent over the first quarter of 1935.

The value of checks drawn in up 24 per cent, while farm income has increased 14 per cent, and electric power output is three per cent above last year.

The heavy construction industries have gained 45 per cent.

The weekly index for business as a whole throughout the nation, as regularly reported by "Business Week," stands at 74.2, as compared with 63.9 for the same week of last year.

McMahon in Montreal to Attend Hearing by Textile Commission

President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America is expected to leave for Montreal tomorrow to appear before the Royal Canadian Textile Commission which will hold hearings this week for the purpose of establishing wages and general conditions for the textile industry. The main purpose of the proposed commission is to relieve the unemployment problem and provide satisfactory conditions for those who are fortunate enough to be employed. There is great satisfaction in knowing that when the commission regulates it will be for the benefit of the workers and not for individual profits. It is further gratifying to know that their ruling stands and cannot be set aside by any individual tribunal. President McMahon said.

Gorman Says Legitimate Mill Owners Want to Be Rid of Chiselers

Chiselers! The average worker and worker's union received but one year while the president of the American Woolen Association, Mr. Gorman, said that the industry is not a chiselers' industry. He said that the industry is not a chiselers' industry. He said that the industry is not a chiselers' industry.

5 Important Points Outlined for Unions in U. T. W. Demands

Officials of the Woolen and Worsted Federation during the week issued a demand for all affiliated local unions to observe in detail the demands made by the Federation in its campaign to establish minimum wages and conditions. These in the opinion of the Federation are as follows:

1. Twelve per cent increase in wages.

2. Establishment of the 30-hour work week.

3. Not more than two shifts of production in producing mills.

4. Machine hand under no circumstances to be more than that which is required to operate the machine.

5. Recognition of local unions as the only bargaining agent for the workers.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the Federation is not a labor union, but a federation of labor unions. It is not a labor union, but a federation of labor unions. It is not a labor union, but a federation of labor unions.

Secretaries of local unions are not to be considered as representatives of the Federation. They are not to be considered as representatives of the Federation. They are not to be considered as representatives of the Federation.

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major political parties for inclusion in their platform. The National Union of Textile Workers, of the A. F. of L., which is the largest of the A. F. of L. unions, is the largest of the A. F. of L. unions, is the largest of the A. F. of L. unions.

Oliver and Connolly Backed by Social Justice Union

The National Union for Social Justice has approved the endorsement by the units in the first division of the candidates of James C. Oliver of So. Portland, Republican, and Joseph W. Connolly of Portland, Democrat, for nomination to Congress.

Vice-President Maurice J. Maurice of the Portland unit, said Messrs. Connolly and Oliver received the endorsement of the union because they possess "the moral courage to subscribe publicly to the 16 basic principles of the organization."

Lewis Determined to Push Industrial Plan to the Limit

Following the vote taken by the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers, John L. Lewis, in statement published yesterday, said the movement to organize the steel industry with its 500,000 workers would be carried on regardless of any proposed action by the A. F. of L.

In his statement, Mr. Lewis took exception to assertions made by President George Meader of the condition of the miners' organization in 1935, and said that it had been saved through the efforts of the A. F. of L.

"This is a very serious situation," said Lewis, and informed it had nothing to do with present efforts to organize the steel and other major production workers.

"Stand fast, my friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial."

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Official Newspaper of the
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Published Monthly by
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Under Supervision of John Davignon, Frank C. Mc-
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P. O. Box 34, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine, Devoted
to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Worker
and the Property of Industry Through a Better
Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and
Employee.
An Expression of a Square Deal for Both Sides—Con-
structive to Policy—Independent in Politics.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—John Davignon, Bangor
Treasurer—Richard W. Gustaf, P. O. Box 107, Bangor
Secretary—Legislative Assistant, P. O. Box 34, Augusta

1st District—Frank C. McDonald, Olinas St., Portland
2nd District—Charles McKee, Bangor
3rd District—Hosanna Poulis, 18 Morton Pl., Augusta
4th District—Walter B. Dwyer, Bangor
5th District—Benjamin J. Depue, Bangor

JUNE, 1936

Changing Policy of A. F. L.

Over Night is Big Job

Cannot Be Done Without Use of Serious Thought and
Action—No Danger Existence for Split in Labor Move-
ment

Newspapers during the week made a
lot of fuss concerning the possibility of a
tremendous split in the ranks of the American
Federation of Labor.

Only those who do not understand the
ABC's of the Labor movement, however,
are in any way getting excited over the in-
cident, as it is a well-known fact that ex-
ecuting John L. Lewis, who is thought,
has been authorized to act for his organiza-
tion, few international union officials are
really in a position to act.

Speaking from the standpoint of a
member of the International Typographical
Union, we can state on good authority that
Charles P. Howard, president of that
organization, has not been given authority
by the membership of the I. T. U. to act in
anything but as an individual. The I. T. U.
is a craft organization, pure and simple,
and as far as known the great majority of
members could not be induced to favor the
international organization plan.

We cannot speak with authority for
the United Textile Workers of America,
and other organizations whose presidents
make up the Committee on Industrial Or-
ganization, but we have sufficient knowl-
edge as to what the A. F. of L. means to
these organizations to state that they
would think seriously before divorcing
themselves from the A. F. of L.

The Labor News has not taken sides
in the question of industrial versus craft
unions. It fully realizes that in some in-
dustries, especially the textile industry,
where comparatively few craftsmen out-
side those directly employed, make part of
the great number employed in any one
mill, bringing all workers under one head
has proven of considerable advantage. But
to place all mass production industries un-
der such a plan, of course, offers a situa-
tion that calls for much consideration, and
cannot be expected to be accomplished by
threats or undue excitement.

When John L. Lewis "walked out" of
the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.
of which he was a member, and caused the
C. I. O. to be organized, The Labor News
chronicled this as a grave error. It ex-
pressed the opinion that Mr. Lewis should
have remained in the Council, and by us-
ing his influence on the inside, much better
results would have been accomplished.

The old saying that "more flies can
be caught with molasses than with vine-
gar" could, well apply in this effort to
change the principles of an organization
with a membership of more than four mil-
lions, and which carries tremendous influ-
ence through the length and breadth of the
Nation.

Mr. Lewis is a man of great ability as
an organizer. He has demonstrated much
ability as a capable executive, and with an
organization of more than 400,000 mem-
bers, wields influence in the Labor move-
ment that is considered of tremendous help
in carrying out his plans.

It is evident, however, that Mr. Lewis
did not fully realize that he was ap-
proaching a situation where he was ap-
posed against when he planned to change the po-
licies of the American Labor movement
"over night." Perhaps he thought much
better could be accomplished through public op-
inion. If so, he is greatly mistaken, as or-
ganized Labor has had a way of handling
big things in the past which satisfied over-
ambitious men that while their ideas may
have had merit, however, these did not
meet with favor from the great rank and
file, and that peaceful and diplomatic mea-
sures were essential for success.

That the C. I. O. movement is meet-
ing with some success, must be acknowl-
edged. Hundreds of thousands of men and

women employed in mass production in-
dustries feel confident this is the best
means whereby these industries can be or-
ganized on a permanent and successful ba-
sis. On the other hand, members of orga-
nizations which for many years have been
operated under the craft system, and who
brought their respective trades to the high-
est peak of success, are greatly opposed to
any plan that will encroach upon their ju-
risdictional rights.

Suffice it to say, and this must be im-
pressed strongly upon the minds of every-
body, that the present effort of a few men
to cause dissension in the ranks of orga-
nized Labor will not succeed.

Neither the coal miners, the textile
workers, garment workers, printers or
others lined up with the C. I. O. can possi-
bly afford to secede from the A. F. of L.
It would mean disaster to their organiza-
tions, and while the few officials of inter-
national unions have taken on a plan which
they hope to "put over," we have sufficient
faith in their intelligence and interest in
their unions to put a question to any move-
ment that would endanger their future.

Members of trade unions do not be-
come over-excited during times when dif-
ferences of opinion are voiced as to carry-
ing out the policies of the American Labor
movement. Press dispatches which occur-
ring during the week are prompted for a
purpose—which we feel certain is not for
the best interests of working people.

Labor Must Not Give Up Child Labor Fight

Exploitation of Women and Children Since NRA
Was Abandoned Proves This, Says President Green.

William Green, president of the American
Federation of Labor, in his address to the
National Women's Trade Union League,
scored the exploitation of women
and children since NRA was destroyed with
a bitterness which he seldom displays. But
nothing could be too bitter a denunciation
for some of the things which Mr.
Green told.

For example, in a shoe factory in Balti-
more, a 15-year-old girl was employed for
52½ hours a week. Her weekly pay check
has been \$5 for the full week. Her mother,
employed in the same plant, formerly re-
ceived higher compensation; but she, too,
is now paid \$5 for 52½ working hours.

"The total family income for 105
working hours during the week is \$10."

In other words, as Mr. Green shows,
two workers now in some trades are get-
ting less than the minimum wage for a
single worker while NRA codes were in force.
NRA was miles from being perfect; but the
sweated workers to whom it gave, for the
first time in their lives, enough to live on
decently look back to it as a summer too
bright to last.

"Labor must not relent in its fight for
the abolition of child labor," declared Mr.
Green. "The only method by which we
can oppose employers who profiteer on
children is ratification of the Child Labor
Amendment, placing the authority to cope with
the problem. All other ways are blocked by
judicial decisions."

Constitution Must Continue to Answer Pressing Need

Noted Attorney Says Constitution Has Never Been
Used, Having Been in Flux Ever Since Its Adoption
and Comes in for a New Group of
Conditions Intolerable.

The philosophy that the provisions of
the Federal Constitution must be adapted
to meet the needs of the people instead of
shackling them with iron bands of phrase-
ology technicalities, was urged by Karl N.
Llewellyn, Professor of Law at Columbia
University and an authority on the Constitu-
tion, in an address before the convention
of the National League of Women Voters
in Cincinnati, Ohio. On this subject, he
said:

"Whenever large groups of people find
conditions intolerable or even unbearable,
the Constitution comes in for heavy attack,
and the country divides into those who
would stand by the old, at all costs, and
those who wish new action from the Gov-
ernment to cure conditions.

"Whether the Government is accused of
exceeding its constitutional functions, or
is urged to widen its operations in the
teeth of some prior understanding of the
Constitution, is academic.

"The truth is that our Constitution
has never stood still and never will be able
to stand still. It has been in flux ever
since its adoption. Conceived as an answer
to pressing need, the Constitution has con-
tinued to answer pressing need, and it must
do so in the future or cease itself to exist.

"Federal power has been expanding
and must expand because we need it to fill
a void. It is vital to see this. National
power is needed where national power has
not been needed before, because national,
not state, problems have arisen which were
never there before. A national economy,
a national business system, a national de-

pression, national problems of child labor
and unemployment, call to be dealt with
nationally."

As a remedy for the present practice
under which a majority of the nine mem-
bers of the United States Supreme Court
declares statutes unconstitutional, Profes-
sor Llewellyn expressed the view that in-
stead of the present practice of the Sup-
reme Court could be largely removed
from the road, and its values be yet pre-
served, by such a simple measure as re-
quiring a vote of seven in a court of nine
before an act of Congress could be held in-
valid.

Minimum Wage Law And the Supreme Court

Another 5-4 Decision Which Is Causing Much Dis-
cussion and Increased Lack of Faith in Nation's
Highest Court

If those who are rejoicing in the Sup-
reme Court's latest 5-4 decision were in
a position to know the great amount of
dissatisfaction this is causing, and the
growing lack of faith in our highest court,
they might not feel so jubilant over this
grave defeat administered to organized La-
bor.

In all places where working people
congregate, whether it be the meeting hall,
shop or mill gate, the subject during the
past few days has been the Supreme Court
decision which invalidated New York's
Minimum Wage Law.

As has been the case in most of the
decisions, this last and most unfortunate
one resulted in a 5-4 vote, and in which
Chief Justice Hughes delivered the minor-
ity opinion. With him, of course, were
Justices Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone, the
latter three having dissented from the ma-
jority in practically all the decisions in
which Labor has been interested during the
past year.

What this dissatisfaction and the
growing lack of faith in our courts will
eventually amount to, of course, is prob-
lematical, but it is certain it is giving rise
to what is now a comparatively small por-
tion of the people—who are pronounced in their
opinions against the government—a tre-
mendous amount of ammunition which,
when fired, may spread to proportions that
may result in giving enemies of labor leg-
islation the surprise of their lives.

The conservative element in the La-
bor movement—those who oppose the for-
mation of a Labor party and to making the
Socialist and Communist parties, have ex-
perienced a hard struggle to keep large
bodies of men in line with the A. F. of L.'s
non-partisan political policy. This more
than anything else, prompted them to fol-
low this course this year for the purpose
of re-electing President Roosevelt, in
whom they have faith is the best executive
able to conduct the affairs of the nation.
Had it not been for this, it would have been
difficult to hold back a million or more
organized workers from joining the move-
ment for a third party.

Five-to-four, or six-to-three votes
which decided the fate of legislation de-
signed to remedy deplorable conditions ex-
isting in industries such as the Guifty, Coal
Stabilization Act and the New York Min-
imum Wage Law, and others, are something
the workers can't quite seem to under-
stand, and they are saying among them-
selves, "Why have further confidence in
the present system, where nine men selected
for their knowledge of law and the Con-
stitution, cannot agree on the interpreta-
tion of the statutes?"

The average person has confidence in
the ability of those whom he helps to elect
to Congress. Among these, he contends,
are able lawyers who, when drafting leg-
islation, use all possible care to come within
a proper understanding of the Constitution.

Invalidating a minimum wage law
which was enacted for no other purpose
than to elevate the standards of women and
children employed in industry, and to com-
pel a class of unscrupulous and greedy
manufacturers to pay decent wages, was
the "straw that broke the camel's back,"
and hosts of workers are at all seas as to
what might happen next.

American workers have been very pa-
tient. Unlike European workers, they have
been slow to rebel against intolerable con-
ditions. The question is, how long can they
be kept in a passive mood? Strikes in the
large automobile and other mass produc-
tion plants during the past two years gave
some reason as to what large groups of work-
ers will do when warmed up to the boiling
point.

The workers have taken their medicine
when State Legislatures refused to pass
remedial legislation, always hoping that by
constant agitation the future would bring
better results. To take away some-
thing they already have, is difficult, and
that this may arouse them to express their
disappointment in no little way, would not
be surprising.

The decision is one that should cause

people who believe in fair play to seriously
consider the one-sided attitude of members
of the Supreme Court. How it can be re-
versed, we are at a loss to know, unless mat-
ters come to the point where mass action
may become necessary to bring about a
change.

This will be a sorry day for those who
applaud the successes scored by chiseling
manufacturers, and these will wish they
had combined to use their influence to put
a stop to such practices.

It would be well for those who take a
lesson from recent utterances of Peter Van
Horn, president of the National Textile
Association, who saw things beyond his
nose a few weeks ago and urged passage
of the Ellenbogen Bill.

It takes a man with real courage to do
this in the face of continued opposition by
national associations of manufacturers, and
it is most heartening to find at least one
among the so-called "big men" of the coun-
try who, besides possessing foresight, has
the courage of his convictions.

CROP INSURANCE

Crop Insurance for American farmers
is envisioned as a probability by many mem-
bers of the Senate and House of Representa-
tives following the introduction of a bill
along this line by Senator Pope of Idaho.
The principle is said to have the support of
the American Farm Bureau Federation and
other farmers' organizations.

The bill would create a Federal Crop
Insurance Corporation from which farm
operators or owners could buy insurance
against all natural damages to any agricul-
tural commodity in process of growth. The
premium charges would be based on actual
cost of the service and all profits would be
used to reduce premiums on subsequent
policies.

It is understood the measure will be
strenuously opposed by insurance compa-
nies operated for private profits, who dislike
the idea of the Federal Government engag-
ing in the performance of service at cost.

THE LONG-BOUGHT DIESEL AUTO

General Motors has taken over part of
the Cadillac plant in Detroit as an experi-
ment station in which to study the Diesel
engine, and renew the attempt to use this
engine in automobiles. This has been the
dream of engineers almost ever since there
were automobiles. Diesel engines, burning
crude oil at a quarter as expensive as gas-
oline, are not moving slow down freight
and fast railroad trains, but the Diesel au-
tomobile is still more a hope than a reality.

And the difficulties in the way of the
Diesel auto are by no means entirely me-
chanical and scientific. They are quite
financial as well. The success of the Diesel
in the auto field would mean the scrapping
of half the complicated machinery now be-
ing used in making autos; and not many
companies care to face that expense.

If General Motors is making a genuine
try at the problem, it is highly probable
that G. M. officials will learn that it is
in a fair way to be solved in other quarters.

Mr. Dorr "Hits the Nail on the Head"

Cotton Textile Institute Official Says Best Way to
Give Permanence to Existing Economic Order is to
Remove Its Defects.

One of the best methods to preserve
the present economic order based on max-
imum profits for the owners of industry re-
gardless of the labor conditions imposed on
those who do most of the necessary work,
is to correct the defects in the system,
George H. Dorr of the Cotton Textile In-
stitute told the commerce committee of the
American Bar Association at a recent
meeting in New York City.

Mr. Dorr is right. The difficulty is
that organized business, backed up by the
organized lawyers, not only positively re-
fuses to remove the most glaring and un-
der their own initiative but also militantly op-
poses the efforts of progressive forces to
remove them by outside pressure.

A few of the defects that are a disgrace
to America are: Child labor, unemploy-
ment, sweatshop wages, long hours, denial
of the right of the workers to organize in
trade unions and bargain collectively with
employers, and the use of injunctions in la-
bor disputes. All of these salient defects
are fatally undermining the existing eco-
nomic order. They are capable of being
removed by the collective action of American
industry. But business leaders who de-
plore these defects and have the courage
not only to denounce them but to under-
take to mobilize industry for their elimi-
nation are so few that they may be ap-
propriately described as a voice, and a very
weak one at that, crying in the wilderness.

Mr. Dorr has hit the nail on the head.
The best way to give permanence to the
existing economic order is to remove its
defects. The place to begin is with the
injustices which the workers suffer, and a
good time to start the renovating process
is right now.

Duty to Organize

(From National Justice)

A most pertinent re-statement in
the midst of the western states has
spoken out of turn. He says "that the
people are not concerned with political
parties or groups. They are concerned
with the welfare of the people. They are
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THE GREATEST REFRIGERATOR OF ALL TIME

EROSLEY
Deluxe
SHELVADOR



Model Illustrated—GEO-25

TALBOT, BROOKS & AYER

DISTRIBUTORS FOR MAINE
289 COMMERCIAL STREET
PORTLAND, ME.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Vote for
SHERIFF RILEY

OF
ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Candidate
FOR
RE-ELECTION

Assure the Continuation of an Efficient Administration by Keeping Sheriff Riley in Office.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

WHAT LABOR CAN EXPECT FROM LEADING CANDIDATES OF BOTH MAJOR PARTIES AT THE PRIMARIES JUNE 15

Comments Made by Those Interviewed by This Newspaper's Correspondent, and Remarks From Addresses Cited Here For Readers' Attention and Appraisal—Duty of Every Worker is to Vote at Primaries Next Monday.

During this correspondent's recent trip to the State, many political views were heard on all sides. The more than 35,000 members of organized labor throughout Maine and their families and friends are especially interested in what the various candidates in the State Primaries to be held next Monday, June 15th, have to say in regard to administration of National and State affairs from the standpoint of the most concerned organized labor.

For this reason, the Maine State News, which is non-partisan, presents the views of the following candidates either interviewed or heard from on subjects of vital interest to the rank and file of workers:

Lewis O. Barrows, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and present Secretary of State, 2229 State Street, Portland, Me., says: "No legislation favorable to labor that is passed by the Legislature will ever be turned down by me when Governor. I will O. K. any bill beneficial to the workers of the State which reaches my desk."

Harold Hubbard, of Waterville, who is supported by the Democratic nomination for Governor, asserts that: "Union men and women of Maine are the real and proper industrialists, and in other trades as well. I know my workers as a friend of labor. I will have more to say about this during the campaign election."

Ellen W. Page of Scarborough, for Governor, declares that: "I have employed thousands of people in the various industries with which I have been connected in over a quarter of a century. I have experienced the various conditions of employment which I have seen and will give a strong reason for voting for me in the June Primaries. My only promise is to give a clear, business administration of the affairs of the State."

A Raymond fugate, prominent Waterville attorney, who backs the Republican nomination for Congressman in the Second District, states that: "I am for the right of the laboring man to organize in unions making it the duty of the Government, which the laboring man supports, to protect these organizations against the twisted interests of wealth and intellect."

Katherine M. Hickson of Bangor, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, asserts that: "I am for the recent decisions of the Courts in the most necessary for labor to unite to protect its interests. I am for a living wage."

Leo J. Mahoney of Portland, who is a Republican candidate to the Legislature, was commended from the State for his winning fight against the Keefe stop step picketing of the Portland Motion Picture Operators' and Musicians' local unions.

John Brown Payson of Portland, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District, says: "I believe and will support legislation for the improvement of labor and an improvement in the American labor standards."

John E. Willey of Bangor, candidate for State Senator in Cumberland County, was a member of the legislative Committee on Labor in the last session and received endorsement of the laboring men.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR
ERNEST E. NOBLE
OF PORTLAND
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR
REPRESENTATIVE

Who Understands the Workers' Problems.

He believes in establishing and maintaining Decent Wages and an adequate pension for aged persons. Former Member of Portland City Council. An experienced public servant.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR
S. ARTHUR PAUL
OF PORTLAND
Republican Candidate for
State Representative
PRIMARIES JUNE 15, 1936

Practiced law in Portland over 30 years. President for District of Maine, (Bangor) Gila, Inc., a National youth welfare and character building organization.
YOUR SUPPORT WILL BE APPRECIATED

Lewiston Carmen Return With Promise of Increased Wages

While not victorious in securing increased wages and some of the other points included in their demands when they struck, members of Lewiston Auburn Street Carmen's Local 721 returned to work at a conference which terminated the strike last Thursday and which was followed by resumption of work Friday after a few days' strike.

Included in the demands was the restoration of wages to the 1932 level which was 60 cents an hour for a 48-hour week. Since the wage cut on or after the operators have been receiving 36 cents an hour and an average of 116 a week.

All possible efforts were made by P. J. O'Brien, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and Union French Operators to settle the situation, but this was refused by company officials, who said they would refuse to abide by an award if it added any cost to operation.

The proposition accepted to the company, which was drafted at a meeting at which were present Governor Bram, Commissioner of Labor Charles O. Beals and Manager Levesque of Lewiston and Edeas of Auburn.

Gratuities to be discussed in conference between management and representatives of employees, no discrimination against any employee who participated in the strike, regular rates to be paid for according to seniority, reinstatement for workers whose income incurred by the union during the strike, and that reinstatement to employees shall be made in private in the future.

French Workers Win Demands and Crisis Approaching End

The strike of industrial workers in France in which movement almost a million employees, quit their jobs, is about at an end. Confession made by the employers and the conciliatory attitude of the government aided in this result.

The main demands of the strikers ended a straight four work week the right of collective bargaining and a graduated salary increase ranging from 7 to 15 per cent. These demands having been practically agreed to, it is expected that business will shortly begin to resume its normal status.

In the meantime, parliament is considering new legislation which will cover most of the disputed points, and the assurance of which legislation has helped to quell the present disturbance. Factories which had been seized and held by the workers are expected to be yielded up peacefully upon official ratification of the informal agreement already arrived at.

The important implication seems to be that the more for shorter hours of labor while it may originate in the United States, is not confined there. The universal demand of labor for approaching a common status of preparedness for defense; revision of neutrality laws.

Make your vote count FOR THE MAN who can win in September

Here is a 39-year-old business man—John Brown Payson, of Bangor, Maine—with generations of Maine folks behind him. A true son of Maine. Straight Square Fair Honest. . . and last with the sound judgment of years of practical business experience. A few men, a sound Republican. He asks your support. Not on a bank of smooth promises and visionary pledges. Not on a bank of empty promises. He asks you to vote for him. He asks your support on this score, and then please upon which he stands:

JOHN BROWN PAYSON

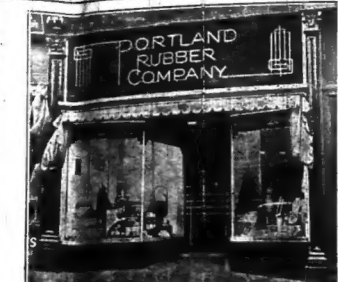
During the war, had business, was Assistant Secretary of the Maine State Federation of Labor and was a member of the legislative Committee on Labor in the last session and received endorsement of the laboring men.

He believes in establishing and maintaining Decent Wages and an adequate pension for aged persons. Former Member of Portland City Council. An experienced public servant.

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Here is a view of the new store front of the Portland Rubber Company located at 333 Middle Street. This old established concern keeps pace with the trend of the times by modernizing their store front through out. The new store front have all been modernized to make it more convenient for our customers. We invite your inspection.

INDEPENDENT UNIONS FORCE MANUFACTURERS TO MOVE

Unrest Created by Disgruntled Leaders, Who Keep Changing Organization Affiliations, Responsible for Loss of Factories and Employment.

(Shoe and Shoe Workers' Journal)

Lynn has 10 shoe firms, according to the 1935 Lynn directory, against 25 firms in 1930 and 122 firms in 1900. Employment has dropped from 15,000 in 1900 to 10,000 in 1935 and is now 11,000.

This decline in shoe business, due to the increasing number of shoe makers in Lynn, is being brought about by the loss of factories being sold to other manufacturers. The loss of factories has been brought about by the loss of factories being sold to other manufacturers. The loss of factories has been brought about by the loss of factories being sold to other manufacturers.

The reason most commonly given for this decline is that shoe makers have been forced to move out of Lynn because of the loss of factories being sold to other manufacturers. The loss of factories has been brought about by the loss of factories being sold to other manufacturers.

Disunion at one time was one of the largest shoe manufacturing centers and we are quite sure that a number of the companies which left the city would be willing to return if they were assured of uninterrupted production brought about by short sighted union leaders. That assurance can be had by the shoe workers of Lynn who should support the shoe workers of Lynn who should support the shoe workers of Lynn.

Major Bates of Salem has prepared a list of 51 firms who in 1914 were manufacturing shoes in Salem. Of these 51 firms, just one continues to manufacture in the home town. It was Mrs. J. B. Bates' shoe factory of Danvers. Mr. Sturges & Son, who were manufacturing in Salem in 1914, are now at Manchester. All the others have been vanished. Among them were such large producers as Chase & Thayer, J. Brown & Son, of Salem, and the Woolsey Shoe Co. of Milford, Weymouth, Co. of Beverly, John Bates, who carried on the Bates Shoe Co. in 1914, is now at McDowell, Pa. of Bates of Manchester.

It is to be noted that the shoe workers of Lynn who should support the shoe workers of Lynn who should support the shoe workers of Lynn.

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June Brides Should Plan To Visit Atherton's



At any of the Atherton stores, June brides, or brides-to-be will find competent persons to advise them in the selection of their furniture. Atherton's is always willing and happy to advise anyone and aid them to select furniture of honest value and true worth.

Also, there is a large and varied selection of occasional furniture suitable for wedding gifts.

Atherton's extends a cordial and hearty invitation to everyone interested in fine furniture to visit any one of their three Maine stores—There is never any urging to buy.

ATHERTON'S

The Leading Furniture Store in

LEWISTON—PORTLAND—WATERVILLE

room, as well as new furniture and furnishings in all bedrooms. It is now a truly modern metropolitan hotel with all the latest in comfort and service. The new North Lounge was employed in similar capacity before prohibition. It is evident to all who patronize this place.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR

Katherine M. Hickson

OF BANGOR

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

CONGRESS

in the THIRD DISTRICT

—IN FAVOR OF—

Continuation of QUODDY to its completion.

Annual Living Wages for Working Man.

Emphatically in favor of Old Age Pension and Reasonable Profits for the Farmers.

Due to recent decisions of the Courts, it is most necessary for Labor to be organized for its own salvation.

VOTE AT THE PRIMARIES—JUNE 15, 1936!!

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR

JOHN E. WILLEY

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

State Senator

From Cumberland County

At the last session of the Legislature I, as your Representative, will favor and as your Senator, will favor a reasonable State Old Age Pension Measure.

Signed: John E. Willey.

Served in the U. S. Forces during the World War. Member of the American Legion.

From Our Experience, We Know He Would Be a Good Senator!

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR

UDELL BRAMSON

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR RE-NOMINATION TO THE

STATE LEGISLATURE

FROM THE CITY OF PORTLAND

At the PRIMARIES—JUNE 15, 1936

HE IS FOR

Lower Taxes—More Economy in State Government—Lower Electric Rates—Lower Taxes on the Poor—More Industries in the State of Maine so that both Capital and Labor will prosper.

ELECT A LOYAL FRIEND OF LABOR!

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